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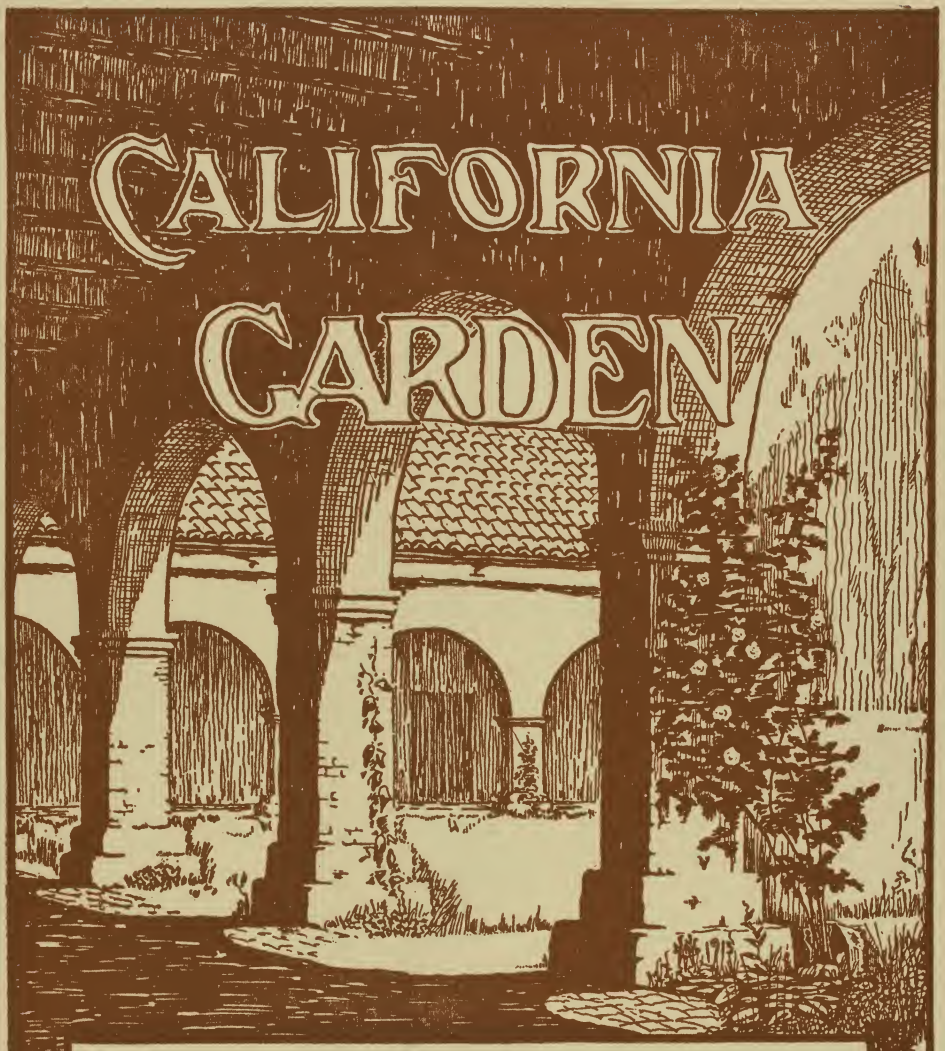

IN THIS NUMBER

FALL FLOWER SHOW AWARDS
TWO ARTICLES ON LILIES
RAISING PERENNIALS FOR SEEDS

SEPTEMBER, 1928 TEN CENTS

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The California Garden

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THE FALL FLOWER SHOW

(From the San Diego Union)

25 TROPHIES ARE AWARDED FOR EXHIBITS

Dahlias and Zinnias Especially Attractive at 22nd Annual Event in Park

Brilliant blooms of all hues were displayed in profusion at the 22nd annual fall flower show of the San Diego Floral Society in Balboa Park yesterday. Dahlias and Zinnias were featured. The riot of color was a vivid contrast to the spring show of the society, in which more subdued colors predominated and in which the rose was featured.

The dahlias were at their finest and splendid displays were entered by many amateurs. As in the past, many large and beautiful specimens were to be found in the professional section. Perhaps the most complete display was that of the city park department. Superintendent J. G. Morley had arranged a bank of vari-colored cannas that was striking. Other flowers in the park board's exhibit were water lilies, asters of three types, zinnias and a large bunch of richly colored China lilies. This exhibit was awarded special mention.

Japanese Exhibit Featured

Visitors to the show today are urged to see the Japanese flower arrangement. This exhibit is said to be the nearest perfect of any in the show. Another feature of the show is a rare specimen of a pistachio bush, which produces the pistachio nut of commerce. It is the only tree of its kind known to be extant in San Diego.

First prize in table decorations was given to Neff K. Bakkers. A simple arrangement of cacti, with some rare and beautifully flowered specimens forming the centerpiece, won the blue ribbon over some excellent arrangements of standard fall flowers. The cactus display aroused considerable comment.

John W. Snyder had an interesting display of cacti also. Summer blooming lilies shown by Otto & Co. also came in for commendation. Several night-blooming cereus in full bloom also are shown.

Superintendent Morley said that the amateur shows here are regarded by experts as among the best in the west.

Judges of the show were from Los Angeles. Mrs. Mary Greer, president of the San Diego Floral Association, is general chairman of the show. Prominent local horticulturists served as heads of the various show departments.

Twenty-five Trophies

Twenty-five trophies were awarded in addition to ribbons. Trophy winners follow:

Class 1—Best collection of dahlias, Mrs. W. H. Hutchings.

Class 16—Best collection of pom poms, Mrs. F. T. Scripps.

Class 20—Most artistic basket of dahlias, W. S. Merrill.

Class 21—Best collection of zinnias, H. C. Morgan.

Class 2—Best collection of dahlia flowering zinnias. Neff K. Bakkers.

Zinnia sweepstakes—Dr. James B. Keith.

Class 36—Best collection of asters, Mrs. Boggs.

Aster sweepstakes—Frank Strausser.

Class 41—Best collection of annuals, Mrs. H. E. Cooper.

Class 42—Best arranged basket of flowers, Mrs. R. F. Bleifuss.

Class 43—Best arranged vase, bowl or dish of flowers, W. H. Hutchings.

Class 44—Best Japanese arrangement of flowers, Neff K. Bakkers.

Class 48—Best collection of perennials, Neff K. Bakkers.

Class 49—Best display of gladioluses, Flower Shoppe.

Class 55—One best bloom dahlia, W. B. Gutterson.

Class 57—Most artistic basket of pom poms, Monarch Bulb and Nursery Company.

Class 58—Best six blooms dahlias, one of each six classes, G. L. Baldwin, jr.

Class 59—Best six blooms, one each of six varieties. California productions, Alfred F. Nippell.

Class 65—Best collection Rex begonias, G. E. Boston.

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Class 68—Best general exhibit begonias grown in pots or boxes (Armand Jessop trophy). A. Pasani.

Class 72—Best collection of ferns, G. E. Baston.

Class 81—Best dining table decoration, Neff K. Bakkers.

Class 82 (professionals)—Best general display arranged for effect, Thomas F. McLoughlin.

Class 104 (professionals)—Best collection of decorative plants and flowers, Rosecourt Floral Company.

Class 116 (professionals)—Best arranged basket of flowers, Frank M. Warner Company.

Class 118 (professionals)—Best display of cacti, succulents or rock garden plants, John W. Snyder.

Ribbon awards were officially announced as follows:

Section A—Dahlias—Amateurs

1. Best collection of dahlias, one of each variety; prize competitive cup to be won for three years: First, Mrs. W. H. Hutchings; second, F. S. Sherman; merit award, Mrs. L. G. Randall.

2. Best six blooms cactus, one or more varieties: First. Mrs. Sidney Hill; second, A. F. Nippell; merit award, Miss E. Eads.

3. Best six blooms hybrid cactus, one or more varieties: First, Mrs. L. G. Randall; second, A. F. Nippell; merit award, Mrs. F. S. Callender.

4. Best six blooms decorative, one or more varieties: First, W. B. Gutteron; second, A. F. Nippell; merit award, Frank Strausser.

4a. Best six blooms decorative miniature: Mrs. R. F. Bleifuss.

6. Best six blooms fancy or variegated, one or more varieties: F. S. Callender.

8. Best six blooms pom pon, one or more varieties: First, Mrs. G. E. Baston; second, Mrs. J. J. Hinckley; merit award. Mrs. R. F. Bleifuss.

9. Best six blooms show, one or more varieties: Mrs. A. Adderley.

11. Best six blooms single, one or more varieties: Miss E. Eads.

13. Best collection hybrid cactus, one bloom each variety: A. F. Nippell.

14. Best collection decorative, one bloom each variety: Miss E. Eads.

16. Best collection pompons, two blooms each variety: First, Mrs. F. T. Scripps; second, Mrs. A. Adderley; merit award, Mrs. D. F. Harness.

20. Most artistic basket of dahlias in show, use of other foliage permitted: First, W. S. Merrill; second, F. S. Callender; third, Mrs. F. S. Sherman.

20½. Best vase dahlias: Merit award, Miss Marie Du Barry.

Section B—General—Amateurs

21. Best collection of zinnias: First, H. C. Morgan; second, Mrs. H. E. Cooper; merit award. Mrs. Mary W. Brackmann.

22. Best six blooms zinnias, red or red shades: First, H. C. Morgan; second, Mrs. H. Leffert; merit award, Mrs. C. L. Learing.

23. Best six blooms zinnias, white or white shades: H. C. Morgan.

24. Best six blooms zinnias, pink or pink shades: First, Dr. James B. Keith; second, Frank Strausser; merit award, Mrs. C. L. Learing.

25. Best six blooms zinnias, orange or orange shades: First, Mrs. D. F. Harness; second. Miss Josephine L. Scripps; merit award, Dr. James B. Keith.

26. Best six blooms zinnias, yellow or yellow shades: First, Dr. James B. Keith; second, Miss Josephine L. Scripps.

27. Best six blooms zinnias, lavender or lavender shades: First, Mrs. D. F. Harness; second, Dr. James B. Keith; third, H. C. Morgan.

28. Best six blooms, any other color: First, Dr. James B. Keith; second, Miss Josephine L. Scripps.

31. Best collection lilliput zinnias: Mrs. O. L. Learing.

32. Best collection dahlia flowering zinnias: First, Mrs. Neff K. Bakkers; second. R. V. Ramsey; third, Mrs. C. L. Learing.

33. Best arranged vase or bowl of zinnias, greenery allowed: First, Miss M. Eckles; second, Mrs. Carl Harness; merit award, Forrest L. Hieatt.

34. Best arranged basket of zinnias, greenery allowed: First, Mrs. James J. Flint; second, Mrs. G. W. Robbins; merit award, Dr. James B. Keith.

Zinnia sweepstakes: Dr. James B. Keith.

35. Best collection asters, American Beauty type: First, Mrs. Boggs; second. Mrs. Ida C. Wolf.

36. Best collection asters, Crego type: H. C. Morgan.

36a. Pompon type aster: Frank Strausser.

37. Best collection asters, Victoria type: Mrs. D. O. Sellers.

38. Best collection asters. single type: Mrs. E. L. Ditto.

39. Best vase of asters, any variety, 25 blooms: First, Frank Strausser; second, Mrs. R. P. Wood.

40. Aster sweepstakes: Frank Strausser.

41. Best collection of annuals: First, Mrs. H. E. Cooper; second, Neff K. Bakkers; merit award, Mrs. Shirley Fay.

42. Best arranged basket of flowers: First, Mrs. R. F. Bleifuss; second, Mrs. Lewis Williams; merit award, Mrs. W. H. Hutchings.

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43. Best arranged vase, bowl or dish of flowers: First, W. H. Hutchings; second, Neff K. Bakkers; merit award, Mrs. James J. Flint.

44. Best Japanese arrangement of flowers in bowl or vase: First, Neff K. Bakkers; second, Mrs. M. A. Greer; merit award, Alice Greer.

45. Best collection of bulbous flowers: First. Mrs. F. H. Decker; second, William Drysdale; merit award, Mrs. G. W. Brown.

46. Best display of African marigolds: Mrs. George Cuthbert.

47. Best display of French marigolds: Mr. and Mrs. E. Thelen.

48. Best collection of perennials: First, Neff K. Bakkers; second, Mrs. H. E. Cooper.

49. Best display of gladioli, open to all: First, Flower Shoppe; second, Mrs. James J. Breckenridge; merit award, Raymonde Breckenridge.

49a. Gardenia: Frank Strausser.

Section C—Dahlias

(Open to All Competition)

50. Best keeping dahlias, not less than six blooms, excepting pompon and show varieties, judged at 2 p. m. last day of show; no preservative treatment allowed.

51. Best established 3-year-old seedling: First, Mrs. C. A. Chase; second. Mrs. W. F. Shemer; merit award, F. S. Sherman.

52. Best collection unregistered seedlings: First, J. K. Henderson; second, H. Lodge; merit award, Mrs. A. Adderley.

53. Best 1927 seedling: First, Mrs. A. Adderly; second, H. Lodge; merit award, J. W. Elliott.

54. Best 1928 seedling: First, second and merit award, J. K. Henderson.

55. One best bloom exhibited at show, stem and foliage considered: First. W. B. Gutterson; second, Mrs. F. S. Callender; merit award, H. Lodge.

56. Smallest perfect pompon dahlia: First and second, Tommy Getz, Jr.; merit award, H. Lodge.

57. Most artistic basket of pompons in the show, use of other foliage permitetd: First, Monarch Bulb and Nursery Company; second, H. E. Howell; merit award, Mrs. F. S. Callender.

58. Dahlia cup for best six blooms, one bloom each of six classes, one bloom only in each vase: First, G. L. Baldwin, Jr.; second, Thomas F. McLoughlin.

59. Best six blooms, six varieties, California productions (Gold Medal Dahlia Society of California): First, Alfred F. Nippell; second, Thomas F. McLoughlin.

Section D—General—Amateurs

61. Best exhibit of potted fibrous begonias: Mrs. John Davidson.

62. Best one specimen fibrous begonia: First, Mrs. Emil Black; second, J. J. Hinckley; merit award, Mrs. Emil Black.

63. Best display of tuberous begonias: G. E. Baston.

66. Best one specimen Rex begonia grown in pot or other receptacle: Mrs. J. J. Hinckley.

67. Best specimen Rex begonia, San Diego seedling, open competition: G. E. Baston.

68. Best general exhibit of begonias grown in pots or boxes, open competition: A. Pasani.

70. Best specimen maidenhair fern: First, Frank Strausser; second, G. E. Baston.

71. Best specimen fern other than maidenhair: First, Mrs. John Davidson; second, Mrs. Emil Black.

72. Best collection of ferns: G. E. Baston.

73. Best exhibit of summer flowering lilies: George F. Otto & Son.

75. Best hanging basket other than fern: G. E. Baston.

76. Best foliage plant for interior decoration: First, G. E. Baston; second, Mrs. John Davidson; merit award, G. E. Baston.

77. Best flowering vine (must be in flower): First, Frank Strausser; second and merit award, Mr. and Mrs. E. Thelen.

78. Best collection of cut sprays, flowering trees or shrubs: First, Mr. and Mrs. E. Thelen; second, Mrs. M. H. Bradford; merit award, Mrs. R. C. Johnston.

79½. Best collection grasses: Mrs. O. F. Quarforth.

80. Best new flower or plant not before exhibited: Frank Strausser.

81. Best dining table decoration, flowers and foliage: First, Neff K. Bakkers; second, Miss Alice Halliday; merit award, Christian Niven.

Section E—Dahlias—Professionals

82. Best general display arranged for effect, potted plants and foliage allowed for embellishment: First, Thomas F. McLoughlin; second, Monarch Bulb Company; merit award, H. E. Howell.

83. Best 12 blooms, any variety: H. E. Howell.

90. Best 12 blooms pompon, one or more varieties: First, J. W. Elliott; second, H. Lodge; merit award, Josephine L. Scripps.

Section F—General—Professionals

104. Best collection of decorative plants and flowers, arranged for effect in space of 100 square feet: Rose Court Floral Company.

106. Best collection of vines: K. O. Sessions.

111. Best new plant or flower not exhibited before: First and second, K. O. Sessions.

113. Best vase, basket or other arrangement of zinnias: Monarch Bulb and Nursery Company.

115. Best collection of asters: Frank M. Warner Company.

114. Best arranged basket of flowers: First, Frank M. Warner Company; second and third, Monarch Bulb and Nursery Company.

118. Best display of cacti, succulents or rock garden plants suitably arranged, open to all competition: John W. Snyder.

119. Garden soils and material: William Ward.

Special award: Park board for zinnias, dahlias and general display.

FLORAL ASSOCIATION VISITS ROSECROFT BEGONIA GARDENS

On August 7th, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Robinson received the San Diego Floral Association and their friends at their Begonia Lathhouse, Rosecroft, Point Loma, from 2 to 5. The weather was favorable and attendance large and appreciative. The public in general probably does not realize that this display of begonias is not equalled anywhere in the world. The Gold Medal Growers of Begonias in England, Blackmore & Langdon, in their exhibit at the Royal Horticultural Exhibit in London, during May and June, 1925, had nothing to equal Mr. Robinson's show. But England does not have the excellent climatic conditions of Point Loma and they can't make it artificially with their glass, heat and skillful gardeners. Mr. Robinson's tuberous begonias potted and in bloom, in many colors, were extra fine specimens and for color, size and quality would receive the highest medal in any competition.

The graceful and beautiful tuberous hanging basket begonias, the Lloydi, in baskets and pots, were perfect; all shades of pink, salmon to orange, various shades of lemon yellow, pure white and many shades of red, double, semi-double and single, all with fine foliage of different shades of green. The season is late, Mr. Robinson says, and the plants were not in their height of development at that time. A very charming tuberous sort called Marchiana or the hollyhock type, in clear pink 18 inches tall, like a beautiful miniature hollyhock, were potted and arranged on a shelf in a single row.

The Evansiana begonias, another deciduous and tuberous type was never so abundant nor so fine as this year. It is a variety that every one can afford to have in quantity and is so desirable for a cut flower used in generous sprays.

The fibrous begonias throughout the older part of the lathhouse were in abundant bloom, with their long boughs hanging overhead, and the large varieties were very interesting. Some Mexican seedlings of the Rubra type were in bloom for the first time and were very individual. Here again are many shades of red and pink and shaded pinks to white and one variety of bluish lavender.

The winter bloomers of which there are now many, were in fine growth and foliage.

The new and individual begonia, Luxurians was fully 8 feet tall, growing in a box and in bloom although the flowers are not of much value. That variety was called a climber at the Kew and Edinborough Botanic Gardens. Our fine climber, Marjorie Daw was unknown to them.

Mr. Robinson showed one tuberous begonia seedling that was over three feet tall.

The Rex Begonias were in great variety and were in boxes. The specimen plants were superb. This type grows more satisfactorily in boxes than in the ground.

The choice varieties and quantities of ferns now at the lathhouse make a wonderful setting for all these beautiful flowering plants. The Tree Fern, in his one circular section, with lobelia and adiantum baskets hung around the walls was beautiful and effective.

The very great variety of kinds of begonias is one of the features of the Rosecroft Lathhouse.

The banks of asplenium prolifera fern, in all sizes were in perfect condition. This is the fern that has little plants growing on the fronds. The fine specimens of Stag Horn ferns on the posts of the lathhouse, the wonderful fringes of Helxine moss along the front of all the raised benches and at the base of the many little stands for potted plants and on the borders of most of the paths were notable features. The asparagus fern called Rosecroft, with its orange berries was very fine.

Mr. Robinson's ability to arrange his plants to enhance the beauty of the display, gives a quality and an art to the lathhouse development that is certain to create a real interest for such gardening. When one realizes that no glass is necessary, only shade and shelter, the lathhouse will become a feature of many a small garden. Also the lathhouse will serve as an outside sitting room and tea house. Moreover, the lath house in San Diego is without doubt a greater success than in many places because of our even temperature.

K. O. SESSIONS.

Mr. David Fairchild writes that in 1899 he saw in the Gizeh Gardens of Cairo. Egypt, fine lawns of Lippia. That he sent plants of it to Washington and it was grown and distributed on the Pacific Coast. But Dr. Franceschi had introduced it at Santa Barbara the year previously, as told in the California Garden for July.

The Sept. and Oct. Gardens

THE GARDEN

By Walter Birch

While the commercial grower of sweet peas and the amateur wishing for early blooms have been planting sweet peas for some time, I call attention again to the fact that you will have "less tribulation" in growing your sweet peas if you "make haste slowly" and plant after the middle of September and during October.

The outstanding novelty in sweet peas this year is the Early Duplex Sweet Pea, a noteworthy introduction by the largest, most experienced and best known grower on the Pacific Coast. Duplex Sweet Peas have two, three and sometimes four standards and occasionally even the wings are duplexed. The first impression is the great size and then on closer inspection the lightness and frilliness appeals greatly. The vines are not heavy in growth, just medium, which is surprising, considering the size of the blossoms and profusion of blooms. The two varieties offered this year are Early Duplex Pioneer, color rose pink on cream ground, color uniform and flowers unusually frilled and Early Duplex Gem, all that its name implies. Color soft rose pink flushed on light cream ground, flowers of enormous size.

Of the Early Spencers the most notable novelties are Imperial Pink, clear pink of enormous size on long stems and an abundance of blooms over a long period..

Early Giant Rose, large deep rose, flowers well waved.

Early Sweet Lavender, pure lavender self.

Early Orange King, glowing intense orange and

Early Pink Cherokee, pink suffused salmon on cream ground.

Amongst the rank and file Aviator, crimson scarlet, Amethyst, royal purple, Glitters, cerise, Harmony, clear lavender, Mrs. Kerr, salmon, Rose Charm, bright rose, Torch, salmon orange, all are good.

Deep spading and manuring and thorough soaking of the soil are essential to the preparation of the ground for sweet peas.

When planting your Ranunculus bulbs, don't forget to try some of the Turban variety, the large very double type, which can be had this year in separate colors, also Ranunculus Chrysantheflora with its double flowers of intense colorings.

Anemones of Saint Brigid type, immense double blooms in colors of pink, red, lavender and white will richly reward your efforts.

Try some of the New Hybrid Watsonias. They are as easy to raise as the ordinary ones and have many attractive colors in shades of pink, lavender, salmon and lilac.

Sow seeds of Stocks, Giant Imperial is the finest type, and set out plants of the same and you will be rewarded by blooms of the fragrant beautiful flowers during winter and spring and don't forget to set our your Cineraria plants in good time; there are some wonderful varieties to be had. They should, of course, be planted in the shade, or at least partial shade, but be careful to look out for snails and slugs. Pansy seed and plants can also go out now, the latter if planted now in partial shade, while the heat is still in the ground will bloom for many months.

Snapdragons both seed and plants can now go in, but don't neglect to spray with Bordeaux to prevent rust. The Maximum type of tall growing ones with immense blooms are very effective in the back ground, or if you prefer a medium height try the Majus type.

Talking lawns, there are now many successful Bent Grass lawns in San Diego raised from the seed, some of which were planted a year ago and many in the last few months. The Seaside Bent (Agrostis Maritima) of the proper purity and germination is the best variety to use. The requirements for success, a clean soil prepared with such fertilizer as Groz-It (pulverized sheep manure), plenty of water for the first month after seeding and more thereafter than for a Blue Grass lawn, and cutting five or six times a month, with an occasional very light application of Sulphate of Ammonia. With reasonable care you can have a beautiful velvety lawn in from six weeks to two months from time of seeding.

For those who are still struggling with the devil grass lawn, it is about time to tickle it up with a good cutter bar rake and apply some fertilizer and white clover seed, so that you can keep up appearances for another year. Do it now!

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The California Garden

Editor
R. R. McLean
Associate Editors
John Bakkers
Alfred D. Robinson

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THE FALL FLOWER SHOW

The Flower Show held Saturday and Sunday, August 18-19, was the best in both quality and quantity of seasonal flowers that has even been held in San Diego. There were 185 entries, comprising many varieties; Dahlias were the predominating exhibits—many fine collections, both amateur and professional were exhibited and the quality of flowers was excellent.

Amateur vied with the professional grower in the beautiful blooms that were shown; and the entries in the amateur class were also more numerous, although not so large in size of exhibits, and speaks well for the continued interest in growing flowers for the home garden. The professional exhibits were excellent. Large numbers of especially fine varieties were shown in this sction—from the smallest Pom Pon to the largest of the Decorative types, with Collarettes, Show, Cactus and Peony types interspersed. The exhibits of the Monarch Bulb Co., of Solano Beach and La Mesa; Thos. McLaughlin. of Encinitas; Mr. Howell and Mr. Warner, of Chula Vista, were especially interesting; also the exhibit of the Board of Park Commissioners (though not for competition) was very extensive. The varieties shown were nearly all from seedlings developed in the Park Department.

The exhibits of Asters, Marigolds and Zinnias were especially fine in quality, though probably not so large as at some former shows, the perfection of the flowers far surpassed those of former years. The exhibits of Begonias, Ferns and other potted plants, while of good quality and variety, were not as large as usual. Much disappointment was felt because Mrs. John Burnham and Mr. A. D. Robinson did not exhibit this year. Their collections—Rex Begonias, grown to perfection and the extensive varieties of fibrous and tuberous begonias, especially the Loydii types formerly exhibited by Mr. Robinson, seemed to create a void in the show that could not be compensated by any other exhibit—although the collection exhibited by Mr. Pisano was meritorious.

Several collective exhibits of cut flowers and plants from small home gardens were very well displayed. In the professional class, the interesting exhibits of plants and cut flowers from the nurseries of Miss K. O. Sessions; the Rose Court Floral Co., of Mission Hills and the fine exhibit of local grown Kentia Palms from the establishment of Lans Bros., at Pacific Beach, and the effective exhibit of the Park Department of Cannas, Water Lilies, Ferns, etc., provided instructive features in the show.

The large display of floral baskets was the best in quality and arrangement of any previous exhibit; the floral arrangement of the dining tables in several types were beautiful and effective—those displaying an artistic arrangement of cut flowers, shrubs, cactus, etc., in Japanese bowls and vases were among the most interesting features and were widely commented upon and reflect great credit on the committee in charge of this feature.

The judges, Mr. Alois Frey, San Fernando; Mr. Stanley Kane of Howard and Smith, Los Angeles; Mr. John McGillivray, Superintendent of Lincoln Park Conservatories, Los Angeles and Mr. John Shields of Pasadena, are to be complimented on the efficient and impartial manner in which the exhibits were judged; and to all those who so ably assisted, both as workers and exhibitors to make of the Fall Show an artistic and financial success, the board of directors extend their full appreciation.

There are more than 250,000 varieties of flowering plants in the British Isles today.

AUGUST MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the San Diego Floral Association was held Tuesday evening, August 21st, in the Floral Building.

The meeting was called to order by the President who made several interesting announcements. The gate receipts for the Fall Show were $518.75. There were many more new exhibitors participating, and numerous out-of-town visitors who came down especially for this event.

Mrs. Greer then publicly thanked the chairmen for the able manner in which they had managed their departments. A letter was read from the National Garden Club, Garden City, N. Y., offering 250 tulip bulbs for planting in some public place. It was decided to accept the offer and turn the bulbs over to Balboa Park for planting.

The speaker of the evening, Mr. Milton Sessions, was then introduced. Mr. Sessions spoke on "Gardens of the Mediterranean and Spain". Having just returned from a visit there, Mr. Sessions spoke with a first hand knowledge of his subject. Funchal in the Madeira Islands was first mentioned, being one of the loveliest places visited. Camiellias and Azalias grow there in profusion as well as the Judas Tree. From there he took us with him through most entrancing spots, illustrating his talk with photographs which were passed among the audience.

At the close of the meeting refreshments were served by the house committee.

THANKS, SHOW WORKERS

The general chairman wishes to thank all chairmen. workers and exhibitors for their efforts and for their splendid co-operation in making this Fall Show one of the most successful in the history of the association.

Financial report of Fall Flower Show held August 18th and 19th, 1928:

Gate Receipts		$518.75
Disbursements—		
Trophies	$99.55	
Rent of Building	70.00	
Advertising	54.20	
Labor	26.00	
Printing	21.32	
Laundry	6.40	
Judge	10.00	
Postage	1.50	
Clerk's Supplies	6.95	
Ribbons	6.15	
Total		302.07
Net Receipts		$214.68

NOTICE OF SEPTEMBER MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the San Diego Floral ssociation will be held Tuesday evening, September 18th, in the Floral Building, Balboa Park.

Mr. Thomas McLoughlin, the celebrated bulb grower of Encinitas will talk on "Planting and Care of Bulbs". All who are interested in the subject should make an effort to attend. There will also be a bulb distribution and all who have bulbs to exchange are requested to bring them.

HOW I WON THE TROPHY FOR THE BEST COLLECTION OF DAHLIA FLOWERING ZINNIAS AT THE FALL FLOWER SHOW

It wasn't a happenso that I had such gorgeous zinnias. It wasn't because I had good luck and it wasn't because I had better conditions or more time than anyone else.

I bought two packages of mixed seed and one of yellow and one of red. I did not plant them until the last week in May. The ground, which had had bulbs in it all winter was manured and given blood and bone dug under and watered a couple of weeks before. Before planting the seeds it was dug over again and made fine.

I was obliged to be gone for a month after the seeds were in and had to leave them for someone else to water. I was surprised when I came back to find that the plants were not thicker. However, I had enough so that when I had removed and transplanted those that were too close I had a bed twice the size with which I had started. I did not lose one in transplanting. As soon as they began to bud which was when they were rather small plants I pinched every bud off and kept on doing so till a month before the show.

By this time the plants were large and thrifty looking. They had never been sprinkled so showed no mildew. After each irrigation they had been well cultivated. Now that the time had come to let them bloom I let cow fertilizer remain soaked in water for 24 hours and then I took a little pound coffee can and gave each plant a can full of the liquid around its roots. In two weeks I repeated this performance.

At first I was disappointed in the blooms but they waxed larger and larger. The definitely hatty kind, as the callenders call them, I pulled out. They look too coarse with their huge protruding centers. It took at least half but the others were better for their absence and that last month I kept the plants soaked with water which I ran on to them in trenches. The result was some of the finest zinnias I've ever seen. Color, shape, texture, were perfect and I felt a real joy of achievement.

NEFF K. BAKKERS.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

HARDY LILIES

From the Christian Science Monitor

Beyond doubt one of the most interesting collections could be made of the hardy lilies for they number within their ranks some truly royal members. There are lilies which barely raise their heads above the ground and others that tower 10 to 12 feet into the air; some are very dainty and must be grown in shady places while others are bold and want to be out in the full blaze of sunlight. There are lilies for sandy ground and for heavy soils, and some like marshy beds. Two things they all, with few exceptions, have in common—they must have groundcover to keep the soil about their roots cool, and the bulbs must not stand in water. Even the lilies which live in marshlands have their bulbs raised above the water line. Of course this does not include the water lilies, which are not under consideration in this article.

Many of the best varieties are easily raised in any soil that will grow good corn and potatoes; others require beds prepared to meet their special needs; and with many the requirements are such that it would be impossible to provide them in every garden. By studying the soil of any district, however, it is possible to discover those types of lily best suited to grow there. The list of such as may be grown in a single garden will be found to be quite broad.

One delightful fact about lilies is that many of them when once established in congenial surroundings do better if not disturbed for a number of years; they will thrive and multiply until they form little colonies from which, in time, bulbs can be taken and should find ready sale to friends and neighbors. The money thus obtained will purchase bulbs of other varieties so that the collections can be enlarged by money derived from the garden itself. It is an easy matter to learn how to propagate many sorts from seeds, bulbils, and scales, and the work is instructive as well as rewarding.

Companion Flowers

If one decides to make a specialty of growing lilies it will be necessary to study plants that should be grown in combination with them, for arrangement and grouping are very important, and this means that an attractive garden of perennials will result.

One of the best nurse plants is the peony, set not less than three feet apart each way with the lily between. After the peony has finished blooming the lily rises above the foliage and blooms at its appointed season. There are many other herbaceous plants that may be used as ground coverings and which blend well with the lilies.

The following list covers those varieties which would be found easiest for the beginner to grow, as they thrive in any good garden soil:

Gold-banded lily	Lilium auratum
Alpine lily	croceum
Madonna lily	candidum
Wild Red lily	philadelphicum
Regal lily	regal
Coral lily	tenuifolium
Tiger lily	tigrinum
Thumbergian lily	Wallacei
Show lily	speciosum

(Lilium candidum makes a growth during the fall, and this habit requires that it should be planted during late August and not later than early September.)

All of these varieties should be grown among herbaceous plants which will shade the ground but which are not planted so closely that they smother the lily. An exception probably should be made in the case of lilium candidum, as it provides its own ground cover, but in hot climates it also might well be given ground shade by planting among low-growing forms.

The bed should be prepared in a very thorough manner by digging the subsoil deeply in order to provide good drainage. No commercial fertilizers should be used, and if manure is employed it must be very thoroughly rotted and placed below the level of the bulb. The one safe fertilizer is bone meal; this applies to every part of the garden. The use of bone meal with lilies tends to increase the size of the bloom. Weak solution of liquid manure may be used with good effect applied when the plants are in bud. Weak and often is a safe rule.

Practically all lilies prefer a leaf mold or acid soil, though some are tolerant of lime soils. This matter of soils is not difficult to understand and need hold no terrors for a beginner, but it would be well to confine one's early attempts at raising lilies to those sorts which are most easily grown, the gardener learning through experience.

CALENDULA

A sunbeam came
To rest upon a plant
Of vivid green that in
My garden grew.
It sat and mused,
"I like this place
I like this shade of green
The sticky texture, too,
Of this, my throne."
And where it dreamed
Lo peeped a spot of orange gold
That widened day by day
And grew apace
And gathered close
Within its golden heart
The sunbeam
And glorified
And made of it and joy
Calendula. —N. K. B

DEPENDABLE TYPES OF GARDEN LILY

By J. Horace McFarland

Among the lilies which are easier to grow, I want to name a few rather in the order of their dependability. First, let me mention Lilium regale, about which something was said in the first paper. I do this first because while it is relatively new in American gardens, it is showing a remarkable inclination to be dependable. Brought from China a dozen or more years ago by E. H. Wilson, and the subject of a thrilling romance in its collecting and nurture, it has rapidly taken place as most beautiful and most desirable. It is white, with yellow markings inside and reddish markings outside. It is fragrant, particularly in the evening. The bulbs have the pleasant habit of blooming when quite young, and it seems almost incredible to see a two-foot stalk coming from a little bulb hardly larger than a half-dollar in diameter, and on that stalk two, three or four magnificent flowers opening their bells to the early June sunshine.

This Lilium regale is not only easy in this fashion but has a peculiar quality of doing its best, as I see it, on a slope, so that its wiry stems stick out and hold the flowers where one can look into them rather than down upon them. Stem-rooting, it must be planted so that at least 4 or 5 inches of soil cover the bulb. So far it has proved entirely hardy, and, as I wrote in the former article, it reproduces easily and rapidly from seed. It can also be propagated effectively from the bulb, but discussion of the method is far from the purpose of this paper.

Lilium Candidum

Perhaps next is the Madonna lily, or Lilium candidum. of old gardens, with broad evergreen leaves. This is a subterranean rooting lily, not at all native to America, but nevertheless naturalized very considerably in this country in old gardens, where sometimes it does ever so much better than we who are gardening thoughtfully and scientifically can make it do. Lilium candidum has one definite peculiarity. It has a rest period immediately after it blooms in early midsummer, and that is the time it ought to be planted, for shortly thereafter it begins to grow again, starting its crown of leaves which endure over winter. Let no one, therefore, be other than sorry if he fails at making it prosper from spring planted bulbs. Late summer is the time to move it.

I hardly need describe a lily the fragrance and form of which have abundantly passed into literature. Its chaste whiteness, its glistening smoothness, and its delightful odor ought to be familiar.

Lilium Tigrinum

Next as a dependable lily is one not at all white. It is the Tiger lily, or Lilium tigrinum, the rich salmon-orange petals of which, spotted as they are, adorn many an old garden corner. It is not very particular as to soil, is stem-rooting, and can be planted even in the spring, though very much better in the early fall. It seems to love fence corners and garden corners, where it tends to spread. It has a peculiarity in producing little black "bulbils" in the axils of the leaves, which are its easiest means of increase, because these fall to the ground and rather promptly become new little bulbs to carry on the race. or can be picked up and separately grown.

There are several forms of Lilium tigrinum, any one of which is desirable, wherefore I do not especially discuss them.

The Candlestick Lily

There is a family of lilies which has been the football of the botanists for some time. It may be Lilium elegans, or L. dauricum, or L. davuricum, but it is the same all the time. Its common name is Candlestick lily, because its flowers are held upward, as well they may be, for the better display of their rich color in the sun of midsummer. This lily differs from the others in not caring at all for shade and in having no particular height of growth, for its stems are doing business in great bloomheads at barely 18 inches of height.

Whatever be the ramification of the variety within the Candlestick lily group, any one of them will do well in nearly any garden spot, and as an accent to a green background this Candlestick lily is most desirable.

Lilium Hansoni and the Speciosum

Not quite so dependable, and yet anything but difficult to have, is Lilium hansoni, with rather pale yellow ground, heavily-spotted flowers of such curious and novel form that they are always liked. A spot with a little shade seems to please them, and if they are pleased they go ahead to increase and possess the land.

I am treading on less sure ground as to dependability when I mention the Speciosum lilies, which are almost the most beautiful of all. In some places they grow with a complete abandon; in some places they don't grow at all. In whatever form planted, whether it be the white one as album, the red one as rubrum, the larger-flowered one as Melpomene, they are most gorgeously beautiful and stately in bloom. most fragrant at the same time, and they tend to be permanent and desirable. I do not want to call them completely dependable, but I do advise anyone to adventure with them.

As the bulb emits stem roots. it must have depth.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

Goldband Lily of Japan

Altogether hazardous to mention is Lilium auratum, the Goldband Lily of Japan, long famed as one of the most beautiful garden adornments available to us. It ought to be easy to have, for it grows on the slopes of Mount Fuji, Japan's famous volcano, where the soil that produces it is nothing but volcanic detritus overlaid with rotted vegetation. I presume if we could get these hard, solid little bulbs with roots, they would always flourish for us, but our American tendency always to buy big things and pay for them accordingly has tempted the Japanese to transplant these bulbs into very rich soil, which fattens them for the market; this treatment makes the price relate to the circumference, and also so decreases their vitality that you need more the next year.

We shall keep on trying Auratums, and sometime it may happen that they will be so produced in this country as to be more dependable. Many experiments are going on now to bring them into easier garden use. I would not know how to do without them, because even one summer's result will well reward the cost and the effort, and there is always the fine chance that I may keep on.

I should mention that Auratum is a stem-rooting kind, and that its platyphyllum variety has flowers with fewer spots, of larger size, and borne on a taller, stronger stem.

Lilium Henryi

A little more dependable than Auratum is Lilium Henryi, another gift of Japan. It has been sometimes improperly called the Yellow Speciosum, because its form is somewhat like L. speciosum. It has a tawny or yellow hue, with green stripes, and gives a delightful exotic impression as it grows on stems not infrequently four to five feet high. It is rather permanent in character, and once it is liked and likes those who like it, it may be expected to recur each year.

The San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Light Co., are deserving of note of appreciation for the very creditable way in which they have planted the outside of their several large properties in the city. The large gas tanks have high trees set about them and their very substantial fences have shrubbery planted on the outside. The parking space next to the curb has shade trees in several localities. Moreover, a man is employed to care for these plantings. The three places are: one at La Jolla, one on University at Boundary Street, and the several blocks on L, between Tenth and Twelfth Streets, are each improved.

A FERN BED IN THE SHADE

There are spots in nearly every yard where flowers do not thrive and where grass will not grow. It is to the owners of such places that the article in this column this month will especially appeal. It is taken from the year book of the Garden Club of Denver, Colo., and was written by Mrs. Julius Aichele.

There is scarcely any one who is not more or less thrilled at the sight of a bed of ferns, or even one delicate, lacey little fern tucked away in a shady nook, and yet there is no reason why anyone cannot have a few ferns, for the simple reason that they will thrive where almost nothing else will grow, and that is in the deepest shade. The little wild ferns which grow so abundantly in the mountains will grow twice as large when cultivated in some shady nook near the house, or in some corner of a door step, or between rocks on the north side of an ash pit. The north side of a building, close to which almost nothing will grow can be made interesting and attractive with wild ferns. Only a few are necessary, as they spread rapidly. Where garden space is limited an attractive fern bed may be had by piling a few large rocks against some north corner of a house, garage, ash pit, or any wall through which the sun does not penetrate. Fill the crevices between the rocks with rich dirt, composed mostly of leaf mold, taking care that it is packed solid to the very bottom. In this plant your fern roots firmly. A few harebells planted among the ferns give a very gratifying result, for they will bloom two or three times during the season. The edge of this bed may be bordered with primroses.

If a more ambitious result is desired in a very small space, the foreground of this fernery may have a small concrete basin set into the ground for a bird bath. This should be made quite shallow, not more than about three inches deep in the center and sloping gradually to the edge where it is flush with the earth, so that it can be swept clean daily and filled with fresh water. To obtain an artistic effect the basin and rocks behind it must not be separated by any level ground showing, but the whole may be edged with the smallest of ferns, or perhaps sweet violets, or the early English primroses which also require much shade. This suggestion is merely for a very small ground space, as a ground of ample dimensions may have ferns growing in a number of unexpected places.

When ferns are once established in a place they require practically no care. By adding a little leaf mold to the roots each season they will thrive indefinitely.

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RAISING PERENNIALS FROM SEEDS

By E. I. Farrington

There are no hard and fast rules about the starting of flower seeds, especially those of perennial flowers. Certain kinds which are slow to germinate should be started in June or early in July at the latest. Other kinds give the best results when they are planted as soon as they ripen. Delphiniums are in this class. The sooner the seed can be planted now the better, but it is important that the seed should come from high quality plants. It seems difficult to convince some amateurs that first class plants cannot be grown from seeds produced by inferior plants. This is a true statement, nevertheless, and when plants of only medium quality have been growing in one's garden, it is far better to buy fresh seeds from a reliable dealer than to use those grown at home. There are many different strains of delphiniums now on the market, and the garden maker who really intends to make a feature of delphiniums should make some careful comparisons before placing his orders.

Hollyhocks are readily grown from seed sown at this time of year. As a matter of fact, it is much better to grow new plants each season than to depend upon plants already in the ground. The truth is that hollyhocks are not perennials in the commonly accepted sense. They will persist two or three years if cut back as soon as the flowers have faded, but renew themselves by scattering their ripened seeds if conditions are favorable. It is possible to rely upon these chance seedlings, but far better to gather the seed and sow it systematically. The old plants may be left until the lower seed pods have ripened before the stalks are cut down.

It is not easy to move columbines when the plants are well grown, but it is very easy to raise new plants from seed, which may be sown at this time. If it is possible to sow the seed where the plants are to remain, so much the better, but seedlings may be shifted to their permanent location if moved when small. Columbines when used in variety are among the most beautiful of early flowers and are worthy of wider attention than they have been receiving in late years.

New Lupines

For many years lupines were regarded as very ordinary plants, but several improved strains have now been developed and produce flowers as fine as any in the perennial border. Those of the Harkness strain, developed in England, are particularly fine. Seeds may be sown now to give flowering plants for next year. It is recommended to garden makers who are interested in the newer and better perennials that they experiment with these newer lupines.

Forget-me-nots are old-fashioned flowers but never lose their charm and are readily grown from seed sown now. When they have been established for a year or two, forget-me-nots often self sow but will gradually deteriorate, for which reason it is wise to buy new plants or to grow plants from fresh seed. The variety known as Victoria has long been popular, but a newer kind which has been named Victoria ultra-marine is even better. It is well to remember that forget-me-nots like a little shade, although they will grow in an open spot which is not unduly hot. They are now being used by many garden makers as under covers for tulips and other bulbs.

Specially Prepared Bed

The growing of phlox from seed is not to be recommended, although it is very easily done. The fact is that there are altogether too many varieties of phlox now and that there is little chance of superior kinds being produced. Unfortunately, seeding phloxes often spring up in gardens uninvited. As a rule they are magenta in color and therefore not welcome. Wise garden makers are careful to remove all the flower heads from their phlox plants before seed is set. Many times fine named varieties seem to disappear and be replaced by magenta kinds. What actually happens is that the original plants are crowded out by the lusty seedlings which have come up unnoticed.

There are other perennials which may still be sown at this late day and produce plants which will go through the winter safely, but the method to follow is the same with all kinds. They should be grown by preference in a cold frame, but if such a frame is not available, a specially prepared seed bed in a shaded corner of the garden may be used instead. Fine seeds should be sown in very shallow furrows and be barely covered. There is much loss because this advice is not followed.

Amateurs find it difficult sometimes to apply water without washing out the seeds. This can be done readily enough, however, if the seed bed is covered with burlap or cheesecloth, or with very thin paper. The water applied to this covering will soak through gradually. and without doing any harm. The covering must be removed, of course, as soon as the seedlings push through the ground.

If the soil is at all heavy, or if it is very light, it can be improved by working in a liberal amount of peat moss. Indeed, many experienced garden makers find this material almost indispensable when starting seeds in summer, because it holds the moisture and helps to keep the ground cool—The Christian Science Monitor.

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LATH HOUSE AND OTHER MATTERS

By Alfred D. Robinson

I am asked so many questions, so many times, about breeding Begonias and just how I produced the different colors and forms that have happened at Rosecroft, that I have determined to make a confession which in essence is, I DON'T KNOW. I have read books on the Mendel law and conclusions by one De Vries, with the result that I have felt it would be wise to experiment with peas or chickens and leave the Begonias alone. I bred fancy chickens for several years with a gratifying return in ribbons and tin cups but at considerable financial pain, and could never fit my best specimens into any formula. To win, it was necessary to make blood run uphill, progeny had to be better than the parent stock, and the percentage of such was infinitely small, certainly not more than one in a thousand. and looking back over a line of prize birds numbering hundreds I can still focus on less than a dozen which materially contributed to my success as a breeder. Leaving the chickens, as I did some years back, and coming to the Begonia which holds me firmly in thrall, I find the problem infinitely more complicated because the Begonia lays so many more eggs and at its finest is very much of a mongrel. So much as preface, now to the little I have learned and the much more that I have guessed at during a good many years of effort. Unlike most flowers the Begonia bloom is unisexual, which very much simplifies the work of cross pollination. In the tuberous varieties the blooms are usually arranged three on a stalk, the male in the center carefully guarded by a female on each side, the male flower alone is double, and only in rare instances carries any pollen. The female flower has the three-winged seedpod which is the distinguishing Begonia trademark, the only one that I have found common to all the varieties I grow, or at least of which I, as no botanist, am conscious. As the female flower opens, pollen from the male is rubbed on the queer corkscrew like DuDingus that I believe is called the stigma. We do not use a camel's hair or any other hair brush or a toothpick in this operation, but pluck the male bloom and use its stamens as the brush. The seedpod is then allowed to hang, if it will, a lot of them don't, till the pod dries and starts to split at the top. We keep in mind as a good bet that color is apt to follow the male line and habit of growth and vigor the female, also remembering that our parents are of very mixed complexion, we use pollen only from a self-colored flower and a definite colored one. For the doubles we are obliged to get pollen from a single and it is the chief difficulty to find these plants of the desired color. Possibly as a hang-over from the chicken obsession, we avoid crossing extremes as we are not after freaks. We don't fertilize stock plants and we take off those glorious double blooms and throw them away to pamper the insignificant single seed bearers. In every cross we make we believe we have a definite objective, not definite in detail of course, but something of an idea even if it be only to hold what we have got. This should be stressed a bit, I think, because there is very little possible profit in just crossing and before the operation it should be well considered what can be the gain by combining the two kinds. Pollen from some of the commonest sorts is very freely produced while it is difficult to obtain from many of the finest.

The act of artificial or assisted pollination is only the very beginning. When the seedpod is ripened it is full of many, very many, tiny little seeds, in just one, and perhaps one only, is the prize, so it is necessary to raise all of them possible to the plant stage, and further the prize most likely is among the weak backward puny little things, just as the most robust are apt to revert to the simple types. Let me illustrate. The semi-tuberous sort called Richardsoni so charming with its fern-like foliage, when a small seedling is most delightfully variegated, so much so that when one raises it from seed for the first time there is much rejoicing over a new thing, which however gets old as it grows and all the white goes out of the leaves. We raised a thousand seedlings of Richardsoni in the hope of getting one that would retain its spots like the leopard, and we got that one, we have it now, it is only six or eight inches high while the true to type brethren are two feet, but it is the envy of all Begonia Bugs. No, we don't know where it came from, we did not do a thing but pray and tend those seedlings like a mother hen. There were other diversions from type, notable differences in shape of leaf mainly but only that one spotted chick. And here let me say there have been few batches of seedlings of any variety that had not marked variations, so much so that unnamed seedlings more or less individual, rather less than more let it be confessed, almost litter our beds. The smallest leaved variety Foliosa and the scarlet Fuchsioides both are exceptions the seedlings being very typical.

The Rexes, notorious mongrels, vary tremendously when grown from seed, only one

sort has shown any adherence to type and that is Crimson Glow.

The history of the well-known Rosecroft white hanging tuberous Lady Blanche is also more of a confession than a history. It came among a batch of seedlings raised from seed from rather promiscuous crossing, but it was entirely different from any possible parent, and five years of careful pollination has failed to produce one Lady Blanche or anything like it, except in a solitary instance when we got a marvellous double pink which was too beautiful to live. We had been trying for a pink Lady Blanche and instead of a hanging double we got some enormous growing singles all in pink shades, one of these grew four and a half feet last season and bids fair to beat that this. Self pollinated this giant gave not one fertile seed.

This is a true Begonia confession, you will notice the single and the double pronouns are mixed like the Begonia flowers. There is a reason, there are two Robinsons at Rosecroft and the other one does the pollinating. Alfred D. talks on one side of the gate while Annie C. works effectively on the other, but it is all right, this was read to her before it went to the editor.

MARGUERITE DAISIES

Last summer I left three large bushes of Marguerite Daisies instead of throwing them out. They were in a back corner and I tried the experiment of giving them absolutely no water. When the rains came last fall I pruned them severely and in two weeks time there appeared the first blossom on what one would have pronounced dead stalks, unless you tried them, by breaking and discovered they were still alive.

BERTHA M. THOMAS.

HUMUS IN SOIL STORES WATER

One of the important explanations of the desirability of having a quantity of humus or decomposing organic matter in the soil is found in the capacity of humus for soaking up and storing water which is thus made available later for use by growing plants. Experiments have revealed that 100 pounds of sand can hold only 25 pounds of water, and 100 pounds of clay soil can hold only half its weight in water. In contrast, 100 pounds of decaying organic matter may hold as much as 190 pounds, or nearly twice its weight of water. Most soils are mixtures in varying proportions of sand, clay, silt, and organic material. As a rule the greater the proportion of organic matter contained in the soil the greater its water-absorptive capacity, and the greater reserves of moisture it will retain for resistance to droughty and hot weather.

Can limited space be an inspiration to the landscape gardener? It would seem that the smaller the garden lot the more ingenious and resourceful grows the amateur and the professional ,if one judge by those who have exhibited in the last annual Chicago Garden and Flower Show. Small corners treated with skill blossom into the most intimate and delightful gardens, while plots no bigger than an ordinary back yard take on the dignity of an estate. One feels it is a situation not unlike that of the poet who finds himself constrained to only fourteen lines for a sonnet. The very limitation calls forth unsuspected beauties which too much liberty might not evoke.

Rocks are seen here to do wonders for the garden. One of the most interesting exhibits was that of a woman gardener who showed how space could be found for Alpine plants in a small garden by making the wall serve a dual purpose. Rocks used as a boundary division can also function as the base of an Alpine garden, if one knows how to build a "dry wall". Mrs. Carl E. Miner, a member of the Glencoe Garden Club, a suburban group, built a wall of this type in the exhibition hall. No cement or mortar is needed, she demonstrated, but instead, earth fills the spaces between the flat limestones that constitute the barrier. As she built, she planted, putting her mountain flora into the loam as she constructed upward.

On account of the earliness of the season, she had to have many of them shipped from Oregon, where the season is sufficiently advanced to bring them out. In notes Mrs. Miner supplied for the program, she told that many Alpine plants can be raised from seeds, noting that an excellent list may be obtained from a Swiss grower. H. Correvon, whose address is "Floraire," near Geneva, Switzerland. "He is most gracious to American enthusiasts," she added. Mrs. Miner's "dry wall" was awarded a medal as the most outstanding exhibit of the show.—Christian Science Monitor.

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A BOX, BOTTLE AND TIN-CAN GARDEN

Those words sound like a trash heap. Webster says that trash is "useless mater," and the above title proclaims a list of very useful containers.

If the ruling passion is to be possessed with a desire to make green things grow, it is sure to become a perpetual and often, an absolute monarchy. Even though travelling on one cylinder, and in more danger of obstructing traffic than exceeding speed limit, such a possessed one will take wide mouthed bottles half full of water and put in plant slips to watch them grow. No place could be better for the bottles than a broad west window with a wide sill, and thin curtains to draw if the sun is hot.

Each kind of slip has an intriguing way of making roots just a little differently. A thorny crataegus twig, in a week, sent down a tassel of pink roots from the base of the first leaf at the surface of the water. A crimson sage, instead of rooting from the joints, as expected, grew stiff white roots from the underside of its youngest twigs. A pussy willow shed all its leaves and took a three weeks' nap, then all at once made a fringe of shaggy roots along one side of the branch that was under water. The crown of a mountain columbine, that lost its root in transit, is bristling all around the crown with tiny rootlets and making green leaves. Age cannot wither nor custom stale Nature's infinite variety.

It is said that a Berkeley professor has discovered how to grow lovely and abundant flowers in water with no more Abracadabra magic than a dab of the right chemical to feed the plant. It is hoped that he will broadcast the method so that we can make our bottles blossom like a rose. Imagination soars with delight in the hope of someday putting a peach twig in a bottle, adding the correct vitamin and then, before one can say "Wonery, twoery, tickery, seven, aliby, crackerby, ten and eleven," we shall see it bud, blossom and bear six ripe peaches!

Nevertheless the wildest of imaginations cannot visualize the growing of fruit in commercial quantities from bottles of water. We all must finally come down to earth. Ah, here is where the tin cans come tinkling in.

More anon,

GREY GOOSE.

GUESSING CONTEST RESULTS

The guessing contest at the John W. Snyder cactus display at the Fall Flower Show created considerable interest—746 was the result of a careful count of stamens of Epiphyllum Triangularis exhibited—and as there were four persons who guessed 750 stamens, Mr. Snyder gave each one a year's subscription to the California Garden Magazine. The winners who tied for the best guess were:

Mrs. J. N. Crawford, N. E. Waite, W. Schoenbrun and Adrian Ryan.

NEW MEMBERS AND SUBSCRIBERS

Miss Mabel Ford, San Diego.
Helen McCabe, San Diego.
Mrs. H. H. Heath, San Diego.
Miss Jane Niven, San Diego.
Mrs. C. J. Philbrick, San Diego.
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SUMMARY OF THE STATE PARK BOND ACT OF 1927

Senate Bill 441: (Passed unanimously by the 1927 Legislature and approved by the Governor—to go before the people for final vote November 6, 1928.)

Provides for the creation of a fund in the State Treasury, to be known as "The California State Park Fund of 1927," such fund to be secured through the sale of California State Park Bonds to the total amount not exceeding $6,000,000; bonds to be issued only as needed for purchase of properties, and fund to be drawn upon from time to time for the acquisition of State Park properties only as recommended by the State Park Commission and approved by the Governor and State Board of Control. The important proviso is made: that no bond issue funds be used for this purpose unless matched with an equal amount in money or property from private gift or some source other than the State of California. Half the purchase price of an approved project must be placed in the State Treasury by its proponents before the acquisition of such lands can be carried through; or assurance given that properties equal to half the purchase price are to be given.

Rate of Interest and Retirement of Bonds

The bonds when issued shall bear a rate of interest to be determined by a "State Park Finance Board" consisting of the Governor, state controller, state treasurer, and the chairman of the State Board of Control and State Park Commission, but at no time shall exceed 6% per annum. Denomination, $1000 each.

The first two hundred fifty of said bonds shall be due and payable on the second day of January, 1934, and two hundred fifty of said bonds in consecutive numerical order shall be due and payable on the second day of January of each and every year thereafter until and including the second day of January, 1957.

FUCHSIA TRIPHYLLA

This fuchsia is the variety that was first known—found on the Island of San Domingo in 1703. It is the only fuchsia with four stamens. Botanists did not get hold of it until 1880, so that it was an obscure plant for 170 years when its identity was checked up. Well-known to Botanists but very rare to the trade until the past two or three years.

It was planted in a ribbon bed in one of the parks of Paris in 1925. Color is called a Cinnabar Red.

SAN DIEGO WEATHER DURING SEPTEMBER

Ask any one who has lived in San Diego for several years what the hottest month is and they will almost invariably answer September. In a certain way it is. While the mean temperatures of July and August are higher, it is in September that the highest readings are apt to be recorded. Indeed, of the 72 days with a maximum over 90 degrees, registered at the station since 1872, 29 have occurred in this month, but, as they are invariably accompanied by extremely low relative humidity, they are never enervating or oppressive.

The rainfall as a rule is light, the normal being but .08 inch, but an occasional southwest disturbance drifts in from the ocean with disastrous results to late fruits and raisins on the trays.

This is also the month with the maximum fire hazard. The hot dry weather is conducive to the quick ignition and rapid spreading of brush and forest conflagrations, and extra caution is imperative.

Cloudless skies prevail for days at a time; the nights become more crisp, and, except when the drying winds obtain, the air is clearer and has more of an autumn mildness.

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HOLDING FESTIVAL OF GOLDEN TRAIL

Meadows of Oregon Gleaming With Brilliant Displays of Scotch Broom

(From The Christian Science Monitor)

ASTORIA, Ore.—The Festival of the Golden Trail is held here at this time of year in celebration of the beauty and luxuriant growth of Scotch broom which lines the highways and byways with glowing yellow as far as the eye can reach.

It borders the Roosevelt Highway for miles southward, and grows in huge masses in the sandy soiled meadows on either side of the road, but it reaches its highest state of luxuriance on the byways where it is less frequently slashed to keep it within bounds.

The Hudson's Bay Company is said to have given the Scotch broom seed to the pioneers of Clatsop Plains in the 1840's together with the many other seeds and plants which they were accustomed to distribute to the early settlers of the Northwest. The inhabitants of this district look upon the annual recurrence of this gorgeous display as a living memorial to these pioneers and the Hudson's Bay Company.

ACANTHUS MOLLUS

Two years ago I was given a root of Acanthus Mollus. I was delighted, and especially because in Illinois I had spent money, time, and much anxiety in raising half a dozen little plants from seed and trying to keep their feet warm through our winters. Finally, after the third unsuccessful trial I gave up. Now I had a real one. It began to bloom in late April. On June 15th there were 14 stalks 5 feet high. The individual blossom is queer-shaped and the color nothing to rave about, but as a specimen plant it has few rivals.

But it likes considerable shade and plenty of water. In September it had two more stalks of bloom.

This year the blossom stalks grew 6 feet high, but the leaves were not the rich beautiful green they should have been. I gave it a good generous portion of fertilizer but the foolish plant used it for more bloom instead of greener leaves. That is, the 6 foot blossom stalks added another foot and the old blooms were then quite faded.

The Greeks and Romans of olden time must also have loved it or they would not so freely have the large handsomely cut leaf in their masonry work on their stately columns. Later the leaf shape was adapted to other styles of ornamental decoration. History tells us that the Romans preferred the Mollus type and the Greeks the Acanthus Spinosus. At any rate, they are all beautiful and worth while.

—BERTHA M. THOMAS.

CRYSTAL BOWLS

Earthen bowls are beautiful,
Colorful and very fine;
But I shall not buy again
An earthen bowl for mine.

Clear bright crystal they shall be,
Clear as echoes and as thin,
Where the flower stems will show
When I put them in.

Where the floating leaves will catch
All the light within a room,
Stems of flowers are as brave
As the bravest bloom.

Leaves in water—stems thro' glass,
Sprays of blossoms from a tree—
Crystal bowls are lovlier
Than jewels are to me.

—Grace Noll Crowell,
In "Silver in the Sun."

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Fall planting is best made for the next 3 months of Roses, sturdy shrubs and all evergreen trees and hedges. Bulbs should be planted in September and early October. Plant freesias first.

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